GENERAL SECRETARIAT.

Revision Settlement of the Nanjangud Taluk.

READ—

Government Order No. 8435-6—R. 3736, dated the 17th May 1899, sanctioning the original settlement of the Nanjangud Taluk.

2. Letter No. 133, dated the 4th March 1929, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Settlements in Mysore, forwarding proposals for the revision settlement of Nanjangud Taluk.

3. Letter No. C. 3779—28-29, dated the 20th April 1929, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting his own opinion on the proposals with those of the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.

4. Letter No. 170, dated the 4th May 1929, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Settlements in Mysore, furnishing his remarks on the views of the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore and the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore and submitting revised proposals.

5. Letter No. 181, dated the 18th May 1929, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Settlements, forwarding the objection petitions received with his opinion thereon.

ORDER No. R. 75-86—L. S. 45-28-8, DATED CAMP MYSORE, 15TH JUNE 1929.

The original settlement of the Taluk was ordered in 1899. The present proposals relate to 156 Sircar Villages of the Nanjangud Taluk. The number of villages at the time of the original settlement was 171. Sixteen have been absorbed in the neighbouring villages and one village, which was formerly Inam, has since been treated as Sircar after resumption.

2. The climate of the Taluk is generally healthy. The average rainfall is about 25 inches and is fairly evenly distributed over the whole Taluk.

3. The river Kapila traverses the whole Taluk from west to east and is also the source for the Rampur and Hulhalli channels. The Brighu and Gundal rivers also flow in the Taluk and afford ample facilities for cultivation. The soil in the neighbourhood of Chamrajnagar and T.-Narsipur is of the rich black type, and the northern and eastern portions of the Taluk are generally very fertile. There are 8 important tanks in the Taluk on which a sum of Rs. 61,177 has been spent since the original settlement.

4. The means of communication are good and the Taluk Head Quarter is within easy reach of all the Hobli Head Quarters. There are important roads connecting the Taluk with the adjacent Taluks and beyond, the total length of provisional and local fund roads being 40 miles and 120 miles respectively. The Taluk is traversed by the Nanjangud-Chamrajnagar Railway also.

5. Paddy is the principal wet crop of the Taluk and the chief dry crops are ragi, jola, avare, Bengal gram; cocoanut is the chief garden crop; areca, plantain, betel leaf and chillies are also largely grown.

6. There has been a steady increase in the population of the Taluk from 79,693 in 1891 to 101,621 in 1921, an increase of nearly 28 per cent.

7. Weekly fairs are held in three places in the Taluk. In one of these shandies *viz.*, Hemmargal shandy, trade up to a sum of nearly Rs. 4,000 is carried on. The fair at Santemaranhalli, Chamrajnagar Taluk, is also largely resorted to. This place and Mysore are the two chief centres for the disposal of the surplus produce of the Taluk. Besides, the Jatras at Nanjangud, Kalale and Konanur attract a good assemblage of pilgrims and business men, and business to the extent of nearly Rs. 8,000 is carried on.

8. The agricultural resources of the people in the Taluk have materially increased since the original settlement. The number of houses has increased by 15 per cent, cattle by 10 per cent, and the number of carts and ploughs by 40 per cent and 17 per cent respectively.

The prices of the staple agricultural products have risen considerably compared with those obtaining in the year 1902; rice by 142 per cent, ragi by 156 per cent, cholum by 160 per cent horse-gram by 145 per cent, castor seed by 450 per cent, cocoanut dry by 133 per cent, cocoanut per 1,000 by 130 per cent, areca by 450 per cent and chillies by 333 per cent. The selling value of dry, wet and garden lands has risen by 163 per cent, 176 per cent, 190 per cent respectively. The price of wet land ranges from Rs. 100 at its lowest to Rs. 1,500 per acre in the vicinity of nalas.

9. The revenue history of the Taluk is on the whole steady and satisfactory. The number of acres under cultivation has risen from 1,19,309 in 1899-900 to 1,25,330 in 1926-27 and the total collection from Rs. 1,51,611 in 1899-900 to 1,57,600 in 1926-27. There were no remissions from 1899-900 to 1920-21, and the small remissions from 1921-22 to 1926-27 are only due to breaches of tanks, floods and acquisitions.

10. In view of the foregoing considerations and the general prosperity of the Taluk, the Survey Superintendent proposes the revision of the rate of assessment as follows, retaining the present grouping of villages into four classes:—

Group	As per original settlement				As per revision settlement			
	No. of villages	Maximum rates			No. of villages	Maximum rates		
		Dry	Wet ordinary channel	Garden		Dry	Wet ordinary channel	Garden
		Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.		
I	84	1 14 0			85	2 8 0		
II	17	1 12 0	8 9 Ord. Ch.		17	2 4 0	10 12 Ord. Ch.	
III	38	1 10 0		10	38	2 2 0		10
IV	16	1 6 0	6 9 Ord. Ch.		15	1 12 0	8 12 Ord. Ch.	
Total ...	155			Total ...	156			

These proposals are expected to result in a net increase of Rs. 59,376 or 33 per cent over the present collections of the Taluk.

11. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, is of opinion that the maximum dry rates for I and II groups may be adopted generally, but that it has to be reduced by 25 per cent in respect of the 8 villages mentioned by him for reasons given. He further adds that maximum dry rates proposed for groups III and IV, *viz.*, Rs. 2-2-0 and Rs. 1-12-0 respectively are high and not necessary and that the rates of the original settlement, *viz.*, Rs. 1-10-0 and Rs. 1-6-0 respectively should stand. He also desires that the original rates should be retained in the case of tank irrigated wet lands. As regards channel lands, he agrees to the rates proposed by the Survey Superintendent in regard to Rampur and Hullehalli channels only, and proposes a maximum rate of Rs. 9 per acre for lands under the Brighu channel.

12. The Revenue Commissioner states that the dry maximum rates for groups I and II may be fixed generally at Rs. 2-4-0 and Rs. 2 respectively. As regards the other proposals he agrees with the views of the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, with the exception however that he proposes a maximum rate of Rs. 11 for channel lands instead of Rs. 12.

13. The Survey Superintendent who was further consulted has submitted modified final proposals. He is of opinion that there is no need to reduce the rates of Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 2-4-0 fixed for groups I and II as proposed by the Revenue Commissioner. He has also adduced strong arguments why the original settlement rates should not be kept intact for the last two dry groups. To do so would in his opinion amount to special partiality, which the adjoining villagers of the Heggaddevankote and Gundlupet Taluks may justly complain of. He has however agreed to the reduction of the maximum rates of these groups by 2 annas only. That is they are to be Rs. 2 and Rs. 1-10-0 respectively. As regards the wet rates, the Survey Superintendent is of opinion that the reasons adduced by the Revenue Commissioner for reducing the channel rate are not very convincing, that the rate for T.-Narsipur is Rs. 12-8-0 and that the rate of Rs. 12 compares very favourably with the maximum levied under the Cauvery and Kapini Channels elsewhere, and that therefore there is

no need to lower it. He adds however that as regards lands under the newly formed Brighu channel the maximum of Rs. 12 may be retained, but that for a period of 10 years, a specially reduced rate of Rs. 9, may be levied with a view to encourage wet cultivation in the tract, the full rate of Rs. 12 coming into operation in the 11th year after the resettlement. The Survey Superintendent is agreeable to the reduction of the tank rates by one rupee, *i.e.*, from Rs. 10 and 8 to Rs. 9 and 7 respectively.

14. The above revised proposals of the Survey Superintendent which are indicated below result in a net increase of Rs. 55,634 or 32 per cent over the existing rates of the taluk as against Rs. 59,376 or 33 per cent as originally proposed by him:—

Group	No. of villages	As per original settlement				No. of villages	As per revision settlement			
		Maximum rates					Maximum rates			
		Dry	Wet		Garden		Dry	Wet		Garden
			Ordinary	Channels				Ordinary	Channels	
		Rs. a. p.					Rs. a. p.			
I	84	1 14 0	8	9	10	85	2 8 0	9	12 Channel	10 Brighu
II	17	1 12 0				17	2 4 0			
III	38	1 10 0				38	2 0 0		*9 Channel	
IV	16	1 6 0	6	9		16	1 10 0	7		
Total ...	155				Total ...	156				

*This will be only for a period of 10 years, the maximum of Rs. 12 being applicable from the 11th year after the resettlement.

15. Eight objection petitions have been received from the raiyats of the Taluk. They are of a vague and general character.

16. Government have carefully considered the original proposals of the Survey Superintendent, the recommendations of the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District and the Revenue Commissioner and the revised proposals submitted by the Survey Superintendent in the light of the observations made by the Deputy Commissioner and the Revenue Commissioner. They are pleased to sanction the revised proposals of the Survey Superintendent (*vide* para 14 *supra*), in their entirety. The new rates will be announced as soon as possible and brought into effect from 1st July 1929 with the usual guarantee of 30 years.

17. The irrigation Cess will not be levied separately but will be merged in the revised wet and garden assessment and a lumpsum of Rs. 5,638 approximately will be set apart for the irrigation cess fund.

B. NARAYANASWAMI IYENGAR,
Offg. *General Secretary to Government.*